COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES - 1

Filed 08/22/22 Page 1 of 11 Page ID

Case 8:22-cv-01558-DOC-DFM Document 1

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- 1. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §1331 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et seq.*)
- 2. Pursuant to pendant jurisdiction, attendant and related causes of action, arising from the same nucleus of operating facts, are also brought under California law, including, but not limited to, violations of California Civil Code §§51, 51.5, 52(a), 52.1, 54, 54., 54.3 and 55.
- 3. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 USC §1391(b). The real property which is the subject of this action is located in this district, Orange County, California, and Plaintiff's causes of actions arose in this district.

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff is wheelchair-bound and requires the use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling.
- 5. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners, business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a restaurant ("Business") located at or about 1205 Baker St., Costa Mesa, California.
- 6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes and, based thereon, alleges that each such fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.
- 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

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8. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly and severally.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. In or about June of 2022, Plaintiff visited the Business. The Business is a restaurant business establishment, which is open to the public, and is a place of public accommodation that affects commerce through its operation. Defendants provide parking spaces for customers.
- 10. While attempting to enter the Business during each visit, Plaintiff personally encountered a number of barriers that interfered with his ability to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the Business. To the extent of Plaintiff's personal knowledge, the barriers at the Business included, but were not limited to, the following:
 - a. Defendant failed to maintain the parking space designated for persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state standards.
 Defendants failed to maintain the paint on the ground as required.
 - b. Defendants failed to maintain the parking space designated for persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state standards. Defendants failed to maintain the mark on the space with the International Symbol of Accessibility.
 - Defendant failed to maintain the parking space designated for persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state standards.
 Defendants failed to provide the access aisles with level surface slopes.
- 11. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to the Business. Plaintiff wishes to patronize the Business again. However, Plaintiff is deterred

from visiting the Business because his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are removed.

- 12. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection. Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v.* 7-*Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).
- 13. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.
- 14. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

- 15. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.
- 16. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
 - 17. Discrimination, inter alia, includes:
 - A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations

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to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

- A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no b. individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers c. that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered

area are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

- 18. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall be van parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.
- 19. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC § 11B-502.3.3.
- 20. Here, Defendants failed to properly maintain the access aisles as there were faded "NO PARKING" and faded blue lines painted on the parking surface.
- 21. The surface of each accessible car and van space shall have surface identification complying with either of the following options: The outline of a profile view of a wheel chair with occupant in white on a blue background a minimum 36" wide by 36" high (914 mm x 914 mm). The centerline of the profile view shall be a maximum of 6 inches (152 mm) from the centerline of the parking space, its sides parallel to the length of the parking space and its lower side or corner aligned with the end of the parking space length or by outlining or painting the parking space in blue and outlining on the ground in white or a suitable contrasting color a profile view of a wheel chair with occupant. See CBC § 11B-502.6.4, et seq.
- 22. Here, Defendants failed to maintain the mark on the surface with the International Symbol of Accessibility as required.

- 23. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2. Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.
- 24. Here, the access aisles were not level with the parking surfaces. Under the 2010 Standards, access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve. Changes in level are not permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. "Access aisles are required to be nearly level in all directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles." 2010 Standards § 502.4 Advisory. *Id.* No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.
- 25. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a). By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related regulations.
- 26. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

27. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

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- 28. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever."
- California Civil Code § 52 states, "Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial, 29. or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 515, or 51.6, is liable for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any attorney's fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.
- California Civil Code § 51(f) specifies, "a violation of the right of any 30. individual under federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) shall also constitute a violation of this section."
- The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial 31. of full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services by physically disabled persons within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 51 and 52. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code §§ 51 and 52.
- 32. The violations of the Unruh Civil Rights Act caused Plaintiff to experience difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA DISABLED PERSONS ACT

Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

- 34. California Civil Code § 54.1(a) states, "Individuals with disabilities shall be entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to accommodations, advantages, facilities, medical facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and physicians' offices, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation (whether private, public, franchised, licensed, contracted, or otherwise provided), telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, loading places, places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.
- 35. California Civil Code § 54.3(a) states, "Any person or persons, firm or corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities as specified in Sections 54 and 54.1 or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability under Sections 54, 54.1 and 54.2 is liable for each offense for the actual damages, and any amount as may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney's fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.
- 36. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, "a violation of the right of an individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the access of any person in violation of that act.
- 37. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

38. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION UNFAIR COMPETITION ACT

- 39. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.
- 40. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition, unfair or fraudulent business practices, and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising in violation of the Unfair Competition Act. Bus & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq*.
- 41. Defendants engage in business practices and policies that create systemic barriers to full and equal access for people with disability in violation of state and federal law.
- 42. The actions and omissions of Defendants are unfair and injurious to Plaintiff, a consumer of the Business' goods and services. As a result of Defendants' unfair business practice and policies, Plaintiff suffered injury in fact. Plaintiff was not provided with goods and services provided to other consumers. Plaintiff seeks relief necessary to prevent Defendants' continued unfair business practices and policies and restitution of any month that Defendants acquired by means of such unfair competition, including profits unfairly obtained.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION NEGLIGENCE

- 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.
- 44. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities to the Plaintiff.